

Linguostylistic and genre features of diplomatic documents of the modern era

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ABSTRACT

The diplomatic sub-style, being a kind of official business style, is less stylistically isolated. This factor affects the vocabulary of diplomatic documents, which is characterized in this article.

Key words: formal business style, diplomatic documents of the 21st century, vocabulary, extralinguistics, expressiveness.

1. INTRODUCTION

A significant part of the diplomatic documentation of states are documents of an intradepartmental nature. Another category is documents through which written official relations between states are carried out and which express their positions on a particular issue.

A considerable number of diplomatic documents touching upon important problems of international life are widely published and have a serious impact on the formation of the state's image on the world stage and on its prestige. At the same time, most of the materials are not published due to the insignificance or private nature of the issues considered in them (notes with a request for visas, notifying a diplomat about a diplomat's trip around the country, etc.). Finally, there is documentation that, due to certain circumstances, is of a purely confidential nature (often, when the center's instructions are fulfilled, the text of the corresponding "oral message" is read out, but not officially transmitted to the addressee).

2. MAIN BODY

Diplomatic correspondence is carried out in compliance with the traditional rules of the protocol, developed over long-term practice and which are now generally accepted in international activities. And the drafting of diplomatic documents, requiring certain professional skills, is one of the most important areas of activity of foreign departments. Control over compliance with the established practice of correspondence is assigned, as a rule, to protocol services.

In international and Uzbek diplomatic practice, the following types of documents are most often used:

- personal notes;
- verbal notes;
- memorabilia;
- memoranda;
- private letters of a semi-official nature.

Formally, the ministry and the embassy have the right to conduct diplomatic correspondence in the language of their country. However, sometimes this can cause difficulties for those who have received a document with translation and thus complicate and delay the consideration of issues. provided in the document. In order to overcome this, correspondence may be conducted by agreement in any third language; in practice, the language of the country is more often used, with an unofficial translation attached to each document. It will not be a mistake for the embassy to conduct diplomatic correspondence in the language of the host country; however, caution is needed when a country has two or more official languages. Conducting correspondence on one of them can cause unwanted complications.

A note is sent on issues of important and fundamental importance, or contains official information about an event (for example, about a change in the name of a state, about the formation of a new government, on an important issue of bilateral or international relations, etc.). The ambassador sends personal notes to colleagues in the diplomatic corps on the presentation of credentials and responds to the same notes of colleagues; the Minister of Foreign Affairs on temporary or permanent departure from the host country and on the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires about returning to the host country, etc.

Personal notes are sent on protocol issues: congratulations on the occasion of a national holiday, personal events with the head of state, head of government, minister of foreign affairs, other persons with whom the ambassador or other diplomatic worker is familiar and keeps in touch; condolences; on other protocol issues. A personal note is sent in response to the one received.

A personal note has a number of formal features that are customarily observed: the note is drawn up in the first person, printed on a sheet of music; the name of the city of dispatch (capital) and the date of departure are printed in the upper right corner; outgoing number on the original, as a rule, is not affixed. The text of a personal note begins with an address, for example: (Mr. Minister. Mr. Ambassador, Your Excellency, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires (in a personal note sent to the Charge d'Affaires, the word "temporary" is omitted). Given the nature of personal relations with the addressee,

reciprocity and local protocol practice, the word "respected" is written before the above appeals (an exception is made only for the address "Your Excellency").

The address is followed by a text that usually begins with the words "I have the honor" (they are omitted in the notes containing condolences or protests). The text ends with an expression of respect (compliment) - a formal, but important element, which is sometimes given exceptionally great importance (primarily in developing states, especially sensitive to various prestigious protocol considerations). Incorrect use of a compliment (especially in the direction of underestimating it) can be regarded as a deliberate desire to harm the person to whom the note is addressed.

Compliments are applied taking into account the political, official position or rank of the person concerned. For example, in appeals to the Prime Minister, Speaker of Parliament, Minister of Foreign Affairs and other ministers, ambassadors it is customary to write: "I ask you (the position is indicated) to accept the assurances of my very high respect for you." Retired persons are also entitled to a compliment - "very high respect", as well as to the appeal "Your Excellency". Deputy ministers, directors of departments, if they do not have the rank of ambassador, envoys, counselor-envoys and persons of equal status - "I ask you (indicated position) to accept the assurances of my highest consideration." To the Chargé d'Affaires (not having the rank of envoy) - "I ask you, Mr. Charge d'Affaires, to accept the assurances of my deepest respect (or esteem)." In the local protocol practice of individual countries, there may be some peculiarities in the use of compliments (or deviations from the generally accepted ones).

The compliment is followed by the personal signature of the person sending the note, which must be legible. Personal note is not stamped. In the lower left corner, always on the first page, the address of the person to whom the note is sent is written. The address consists of the appropriate title ("His Excellency," or "E.P.," for example), first and last name, complete with the official position of that person, the constitutional name of the country he represents and its capital. The same address is printed on the envelope in which the personal note is sent.

Since the Second World War and the formation of the anti-Hitler coalition, the exchange of personal letters and messages between the heads of state and government has become firmly established in the practice of diplomatic correspondence. Due to the exceptional political significance of the content, the high position of the sender and recipient, such documents go beyond the usual personal notes and should be separated into an independent subspecies. This category also includes letters from foreign ministers, which are especially widely used in contacts with the UN, its specialized agencies and other international organizations. All these documents have traditional protocol attributes (appeal and compliment) and a personal signature of the sender.

The most common type of correspondence in modern diplomacy is notes verbales (meaning: "paper that must be seriously taken into account"), mainly through which official contacts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the embassy are carried out.

A note verbale sets out a variety of issues that arise in the activities of a ministry or diplomatic mission. They may address political, economic, cultural and other problems of a bilateral and multilateral plan, provide information of a representative nature, report road and other accidents involving embassy staff, request visas, etc. Any regulation of issues to be stated in notes verbales does not exist - the tradition and the existing practice of the host country are the reference point here. The text of the sheet music is drawn up only in the third person, printed on top quality paper, on a special sheet of music produced by typographic method, and not signed. Sometimes the initials of the person issuing the note are placed below the text, which is usually done if local practice requires it. At the end of the text, the official seal of the embassy (ministry) is put.

Sometimes in the final part of the note - in the compliment - the florid formula "The Embassy takes the opportunity" is used. In general, the range of formulas of politeness is very wide, which will enable the composer of the note to give it a strict dry tonality or, on the contrary, great warmth. Sharpness, rhetorical phrases, hints, exclamations are avoided, abbreviations are also inadmissible - "etc., etc." Even when preparing a note of protest, it is necessary to take into account that it, due to excessive harshness, may not be accepted, and this most often leads to a conflict situation with sometimes difficult to predict consequences.

3. CONCLUSION

For obvious reasons, a compliment is not used in notes verbales announcing a declaration of mourning in a country or an expression of condolences, as well as in notes containing a protest in connection with actions that are illegal or damaging the prestige of the state. A compliment is also omitted in those cases (based on the principle of reciprocity) when, for some internal reason, it is not used in the diplomatic correspondence of this or that country. Since the 1950s, the exchange of notes verbales between governments has been quite active, in which, as a rule, there is also no courtesy formula.

Aide-memoire is handed in person after an oral statement or request with their presentation in order to enhance the meaning of the statement made; emphasize the importance of the indicated request; contribute to the successful, and sometimes - accelerated progress of the case; prevent the possibility of misinterpretation or understanding of what was reported in a diplomatic conversation. Of course, not every conversation should end with a note.

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